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COMPUTERIZED DRAWING OF STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS.(U)
JAN 80 R E SCHAFRIK

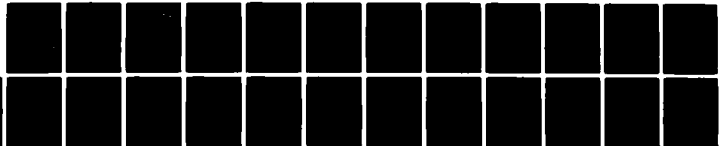
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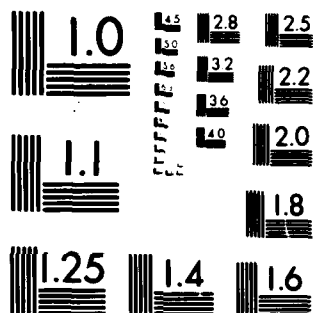
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COMPUTERIZED DRAWING OF STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTIONS

ROBERT E. SCHAFRIK

*PROCESSING AND HIGH TEMPERATURE MATERIALS BRANCH
METALS AND CERAMICS DIVISION*

JANUARY 1980

TECHNICAL REPORT AFML-TR-79-4137
Interim Report for period June 1974 - September 1977

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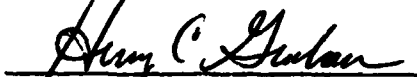
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FOR THE COMMANDER



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REPORT DOCUMENTATION PAGE		READ INSTRUCTIONS BEFORE COMPLETING FORM
1. REPORT NUMBER (14) AFML-TR-79-4137	2. GOVT ACCESSION NO. AD-A083 990	3. RECIPIENT'S CATALOG NUMBER (9) Technical ✓
4. TITLE (and Subtitle) Computerized Drawing of Stereographic Projections,		5. FUNDING NUMBERS June 1974 - Sep 1977
7. AUTHOR(s) Robert E. Schafrik Air Force Materials Laboratory		6. PERFORMING ORG. REPORT NUMBER
9. PERFORMING ORGANIZATION NAME AND ADDRESS AFML/LLM WPAFB OH 45433		8. CONTRACT OR GRANT NUMBER(s)
11. CONTROLLING OFFICE NAME AND ADDRESS Air Force Materials Laboratory (LLM) Air Force Systems Command Wright-Patterson AFB, Ohio 45433		10. PROGRAM ELEMENT, PROJECT, TASK AREA & WORK UNIT NUMBERS (12) 29
14. MONITORING AGENCY NAME & ADDRESS (if different from Controlling Office)		12. REPORT DATE January 1980
		13. NUMBER OF PAGES 24
		15. SECURITY CLASS. (of this report) Unclassified
		15a. DECLASSIFICATION/DOWNGRADING SCHEDULE
16. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of this Report) Approved for public release; distribution unlimited.		
17. DISTRIBUTION STATEMENT (of the abstract entered in Block 20, if different from Report)		
18. SUPPLEMENTARY NOTES		
19. KEY WORDS (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) Stereographic Projections Computer Program in Materials Science		
20. ABSTRACT (Continue on reverse side if necessary and identify by block number) A computer program was developed to plot stereographic projections for any crystal system.		

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FOREWORD

The preparation of stereographic projections can be time consuming and tedious, especially for non-cubic crystal systems. This study was an attempt to adapt an existing computer program to a CDC 6600/Cyber 76 mainframe computer with Calcomp plotting subroutines. Some modifications to the program plotting capabilities also were made.

The author would like to acknowledge the help of P.J. Moroz, Jr. of the Armco Steel Research Center, Middletown, Ohio in interpreting the functions of the different plotting commands in the original computer program (Reference 1).

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Doc ID	<input type="checkbox"/>
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1. INTRODUCTION

Automating the generation of stereographic projections is of great convenience to the materials scientist. A source listing of computer programs which provides the capability to draw stereographic projections for any crystal system is contained in the appendix. This computer program has the following capabilities:

1. Draw stereographic projections of any size up to 5.4 inch radius (13 cm) on the 11 inch on-line plotter or draw stereographic projections up to 14.75 inch radius on the 30 inch off-line plotter.

2. Plot stereographic projections for plane normals, directions, or directions superimposed on plane normal projections. Hexagonal projections use the 4-index notation.

3. Up to nine different plots can be drawn per computer run for a given crystallographic system.

4. The user can adjust the spacing of the plots and the size of the drawn symbols. Also, an enclosing square can be drawn around each projection.

This program is written in FORTRAN EXTENDED code for processing on a CDC 6600/ Cyber 76 computer using Calcomp Plotting Subroutines. The basic reference which was used is given in Reference 1.

2. PROGRAM ARCHITECTURE

A flow chart is contained in Figure 1. Note that subroutines are used extensively throughout the program to perform specialized tasks.

The main program acts as an organizer, reading in the key parameters, and directing the calling of appropriate subroutines. Subroutine PRO1 calculates some geometric quantities from the crystal lattice data and stores them in unlabeled common. Subroutine PRO2 computes some geometric quantities from the plane index value selected to be the center of the projection. Subroutine PRO3 reads in the index value of the center of

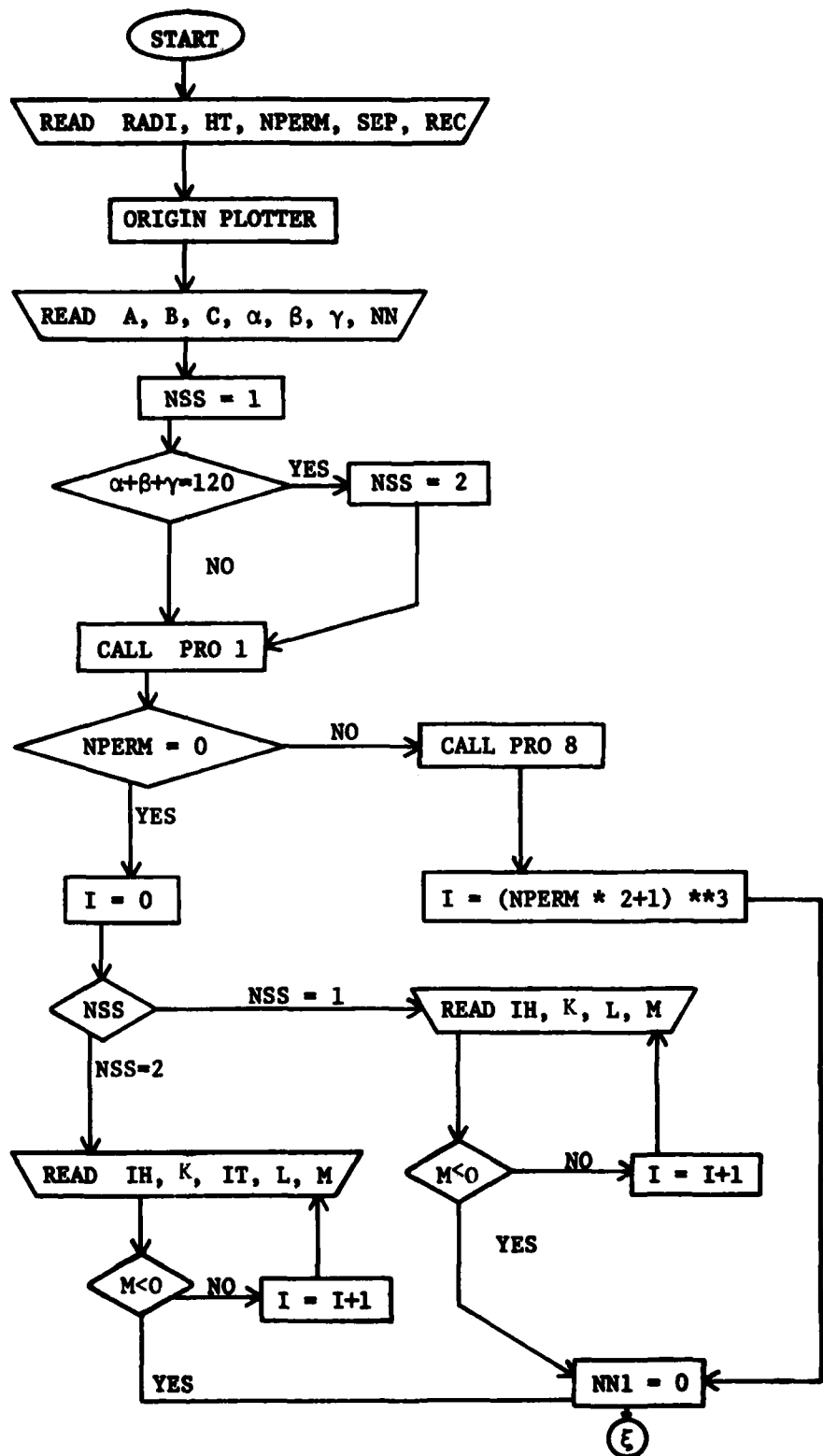


Fig. 1. Flowchart

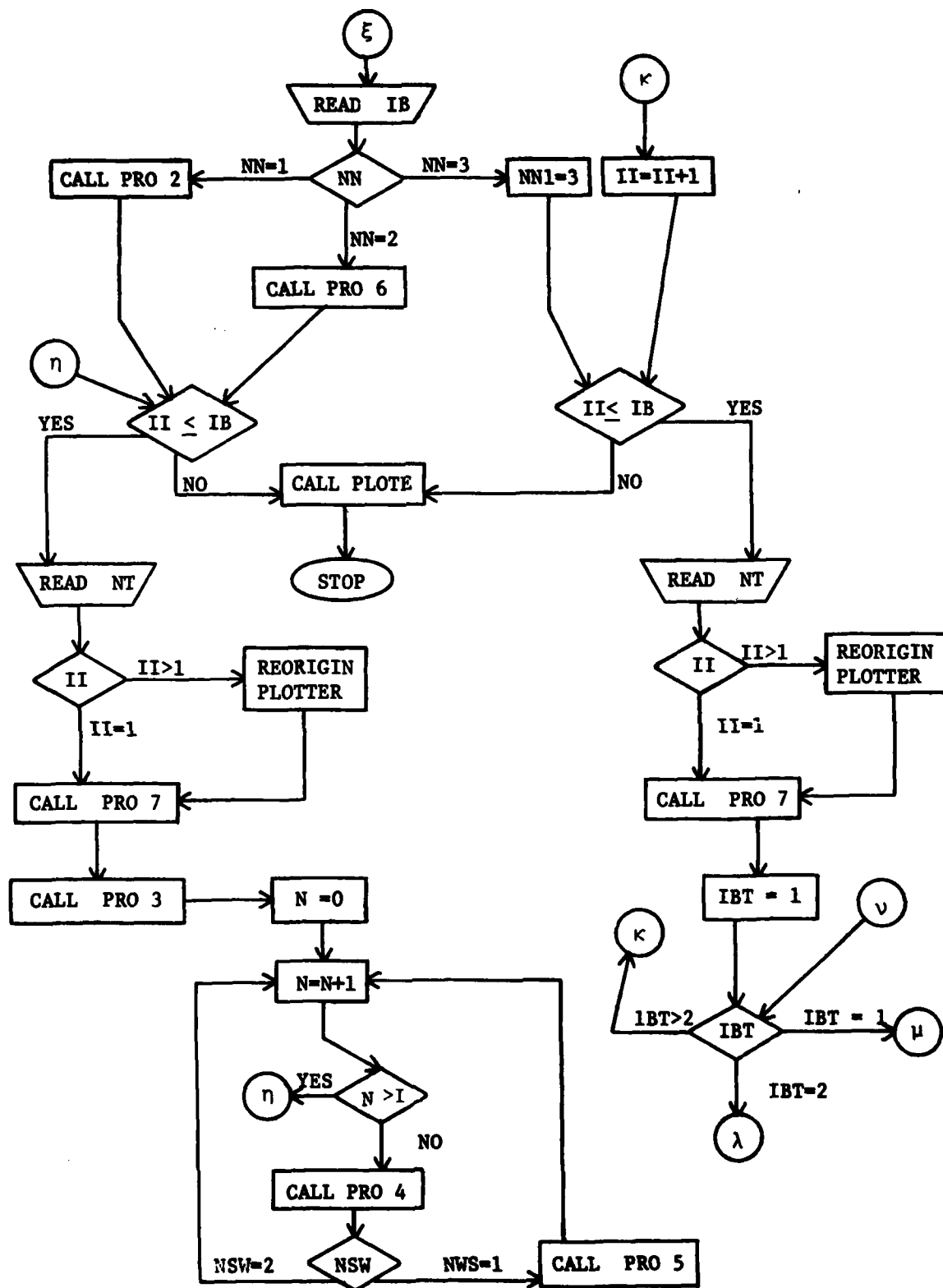


Fig. 1 - Continued
3

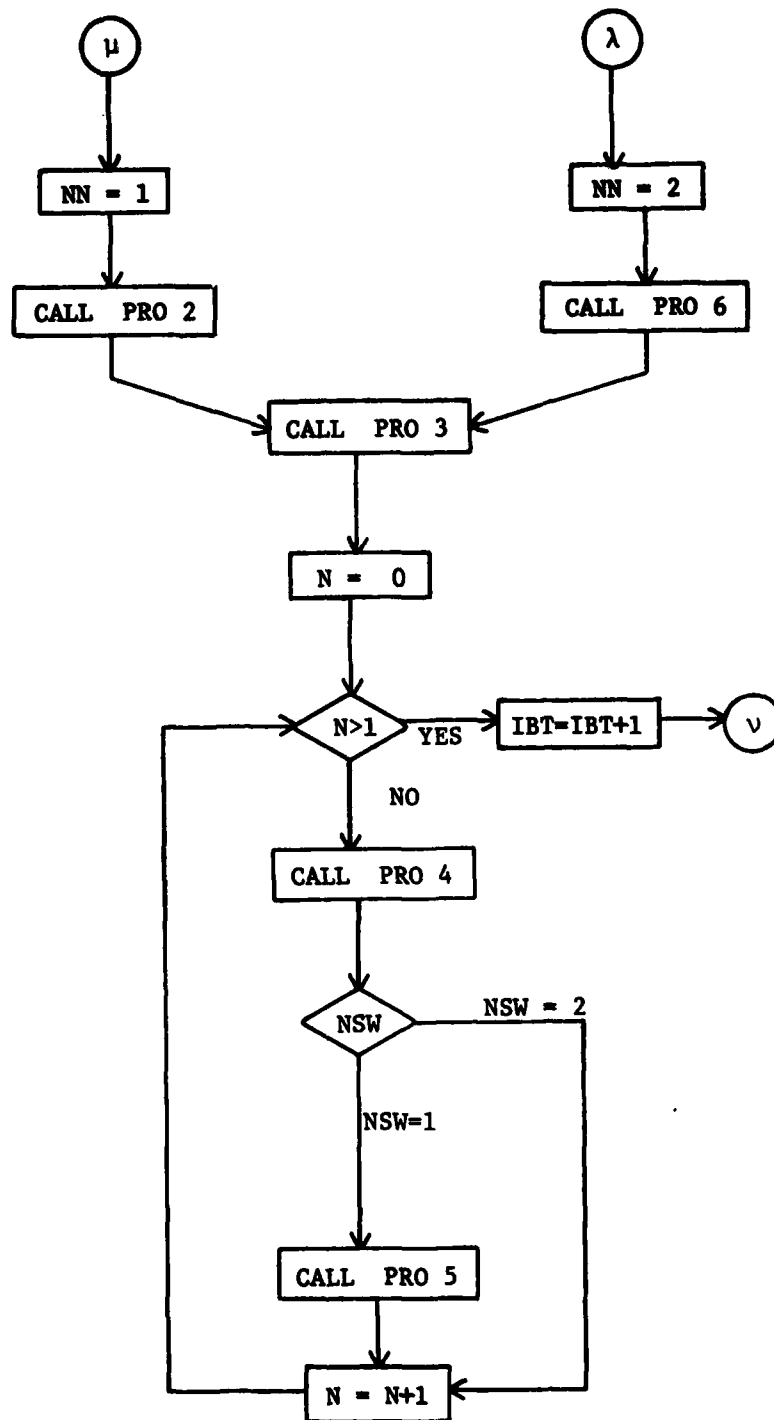


Fig. 1 - Concluded

the projection and calculates various parameters which are placed in Common. Subroutine PRO4 calculates the plotting coordinates of the indices (in inches) and determines which indices are within the field of projection. The accuracy is 0.010 radian. The index coordinates are placed in common for use in subroutine PRO5. Subroutine PRO5 does the actual plotting and labeling of the indices. Subroutine PRO6 calculates quantities from the index values of directions and places them in common for use in subroutine PRO4. Subroutine PRO7 draws the projection circle, the enclosing square, and prints the title. Subroutine PRO8 can be used to permute indices for plotting. For example, by reading in a number, N, all possible combinations of indices from NNN to $\bar{N}\bar{N}\bar{N}$ could be generated, thereby simplifying the inputting of data. However, in this version it is inoperative.

3. DATA INPUT DESCRIPTION

The set up for the data deck structure is identical for on-line plotting and off-line plotting.

3.1 On-Line Plotting.

A typical data deck structure is shown in Table 1. The first data card takes care of some "housekeeping" chores. It is this data card which specifies the desired plot radius (in cm), the height of the symbols to be plotted (in inches), the permutation code (must be 0), and the separation distance (in inches) between plots. An unformatted read statement is used, so that the parameters must be separated by commas. If the last parameter is a 1, an enclosing square will be drawn.

The second data card which reads in a number to drive the pen to the -Y limit position in order to establish an origin should be at least -11.5.

The third data card provides information about the crystallographic system and the projection option desired. The first three parameters- A,B,C-provide the length of the crystallographic axes. The next three parameters -

TABLE 1. TYPICAL DATA DECK STRUCTURE

```

9.00, .070, 0, 4.0, 1
-12.0
1.00, 1.00, 1.587, 90., 90., 120., 1
-01003-02000
-01003-02001
-01003-02002
-01003-02003
000002-02003
000001-01003
001002-03000
001002-03001
001002-03002
001002-03003
001001-02003
002001-03000
002001-03001
002001-03002
002001-03003
-02000002003
-01000001003
001000-01003
002000-02003
003-01-02000
003-02-01000
002-03001000
001-03002000
-01-02003000
-02-01003000
-1
1
0 0 0 1 STD PROJ HEXAGONAL PLANES C/A=1.587
0 0 0 1

```

α , β , γ - provide the crystallographic angles. The angles are determined by the usual crystallographic convention(2). The last parameter, NN, specifies the projection type requested: (a) NN=1 specifies a projection of plane normals; (b) NN=2 specifies a projection of directions; and (c) NN=3 specifies a projection of directions superimposed on plane normals. An unformatted read statement is used for this data card too.

The next group of data cards provides the indices that are to be plotted. If the hexagonal system is hexagonal ($\alpha+\beta+\gamma=300$ Degrees), the 4 index system must be used. Data is entered under the format specification 3I3 (non hexagonal) or 4I3 (hexagonal). A negative index has the form: -XX. Note that although the capability exists for entering an index value greater than 9, only integers up to 9 will be plotted above the location on the projection. The data set is terminated as follows:

- (a) Non-hexagonal system: Place a -1 in card columns 10-11.
- (b) Hexagonal system: Place a -1 in card columns 13-14.

The next data card specifies the number of plots to be run.

The final data card set consists of the title for the stereographic projection and the index of the center of the projection. There must be as many of these sets as there are plots to be run. The plotter draws four lines of 20 characters each, so that each line begins with card columns 1, 21, 41, and 61. The index of the center spot must be of the same form as the other indices. Thus, for a hexagonal system, the 4 index notation must be used.

For the cases where plane normals (NN=1) or direction (NN=2) projections are requested, the final data set would have the arrangement:

Title Card
Index of Center of Projection
Title Card
Index of Center of Projection
Etc.

For the case where the plane normals are superimposed on directions (NN=3), the final data set would have the arrangement:

Title Card
Index of Center - Plane Projection
Index of Center - Direction Projection
Etc.

3.2 Off-Line Plotting

The advantages of off-line plotting are: (a) large plots can be run, and (b) the accuracy of plotting is greater than for on-line plotting. The disadvantage is that the turn-around time is much greater (typically, at least one day).

The set up of the data deck is the same as for on line plotting. The second data card which reads in a number to drive the pen to the -Y limit position in order to establish an origin should be at least -19.50.

4. CONTROL CARDS

A detailed description of the control cards used in running a job will not be given since these cards change with changes in the operating systems.

However, the following general comments should be helpful:

(a) The library subroutine which draws the projection circle and enclosing square must be accessed, or a similar subroutine added to the computer program.

(b) For off-line plotting, the library subroutine which places the plotting commands on magnetic tape must be accessed.

(c) For off-line plotting, the job card must contain the appropriate parameter to indicate that a magnetic tape is required to man the job. Also, a tape LABEL control card is necessary. The tape library must be notified to load the magnetic tape reel prior to the execution of the job; and after the completion of the job, the tape library must be notified to run the off-line plot.

5. RESULTS

The utility of the stereographic plotting computer program is depicted in Figures 2-4. Figure 2 shows a stereographic projection of plane normals for hexagonal titanium. Figures 3a and 3b show a stereographic projection of plane normals for face centered tetragonal Ni_4W using different unit cells. Figure 4 shows a superimposed projection of directions on plane normals for a tri-clinic crystal. These projections, which can be readily obtained, are extremely useful in x-ray and electron diffraction investigations. For example, they can be used to determine the crystallographic orientation of a portion of a foil in transmission electron microscopy work.

6. CONCLUSIONS

Computer plotting of stereographic projections provides the capability to easily and quickly plot desired projections with good accuracy.

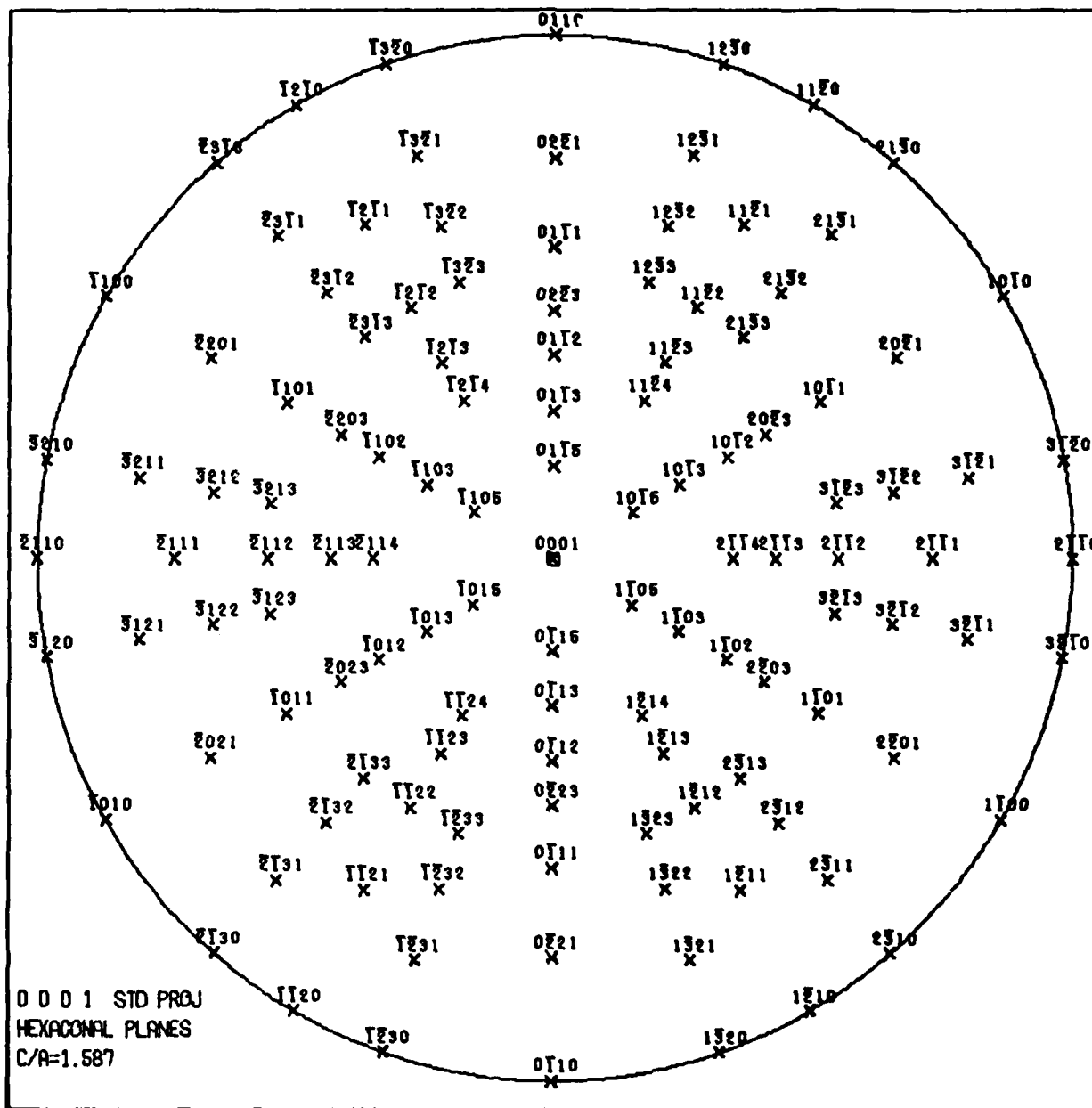


Fig. 2. Stereographic Projection of Plane Normals in an Hexagonal Crystal System for $C/A = 1.587$.

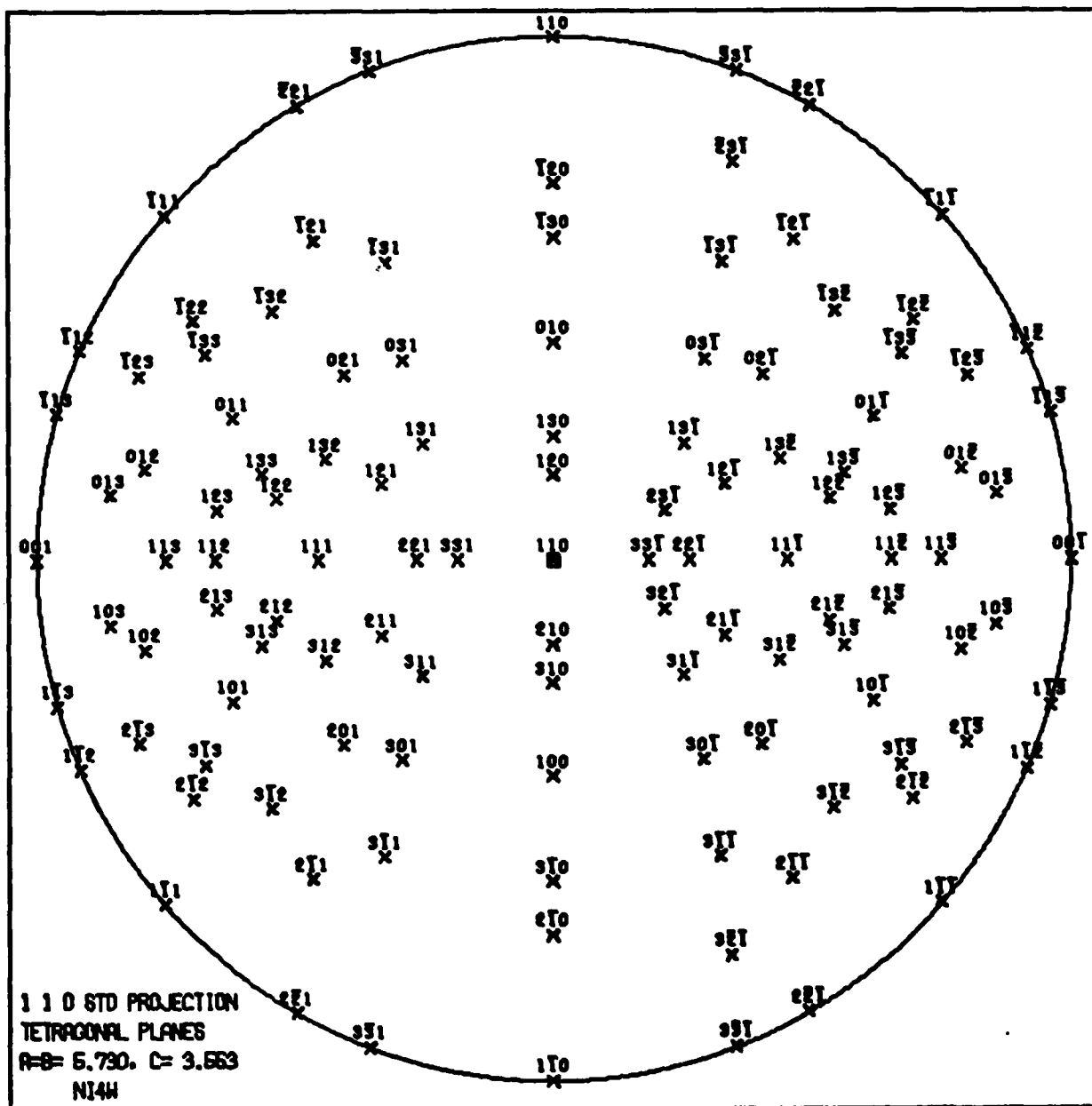


Fig. 3. Stereographic Projection of Plane Normals in a Face Centered Tetragonal Crystal System (a) Projection using a unit cell where $A = B = 5.730\text{\AA}$, $C = 3.553\text{\AA}$.

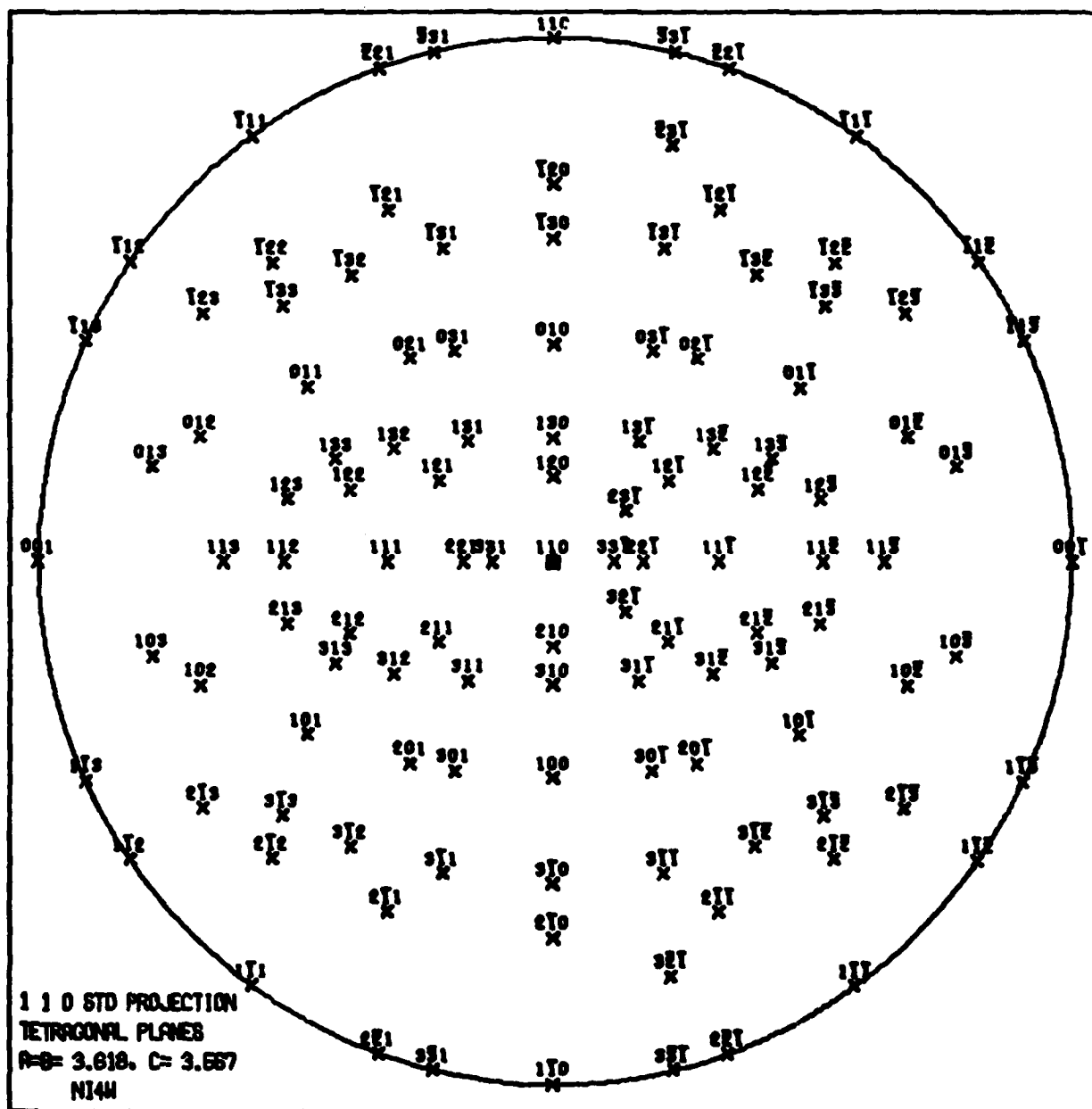


Fig. 3 (b) Projection using a unit cell where $A = B = 3.618$, $c = 3.567$.

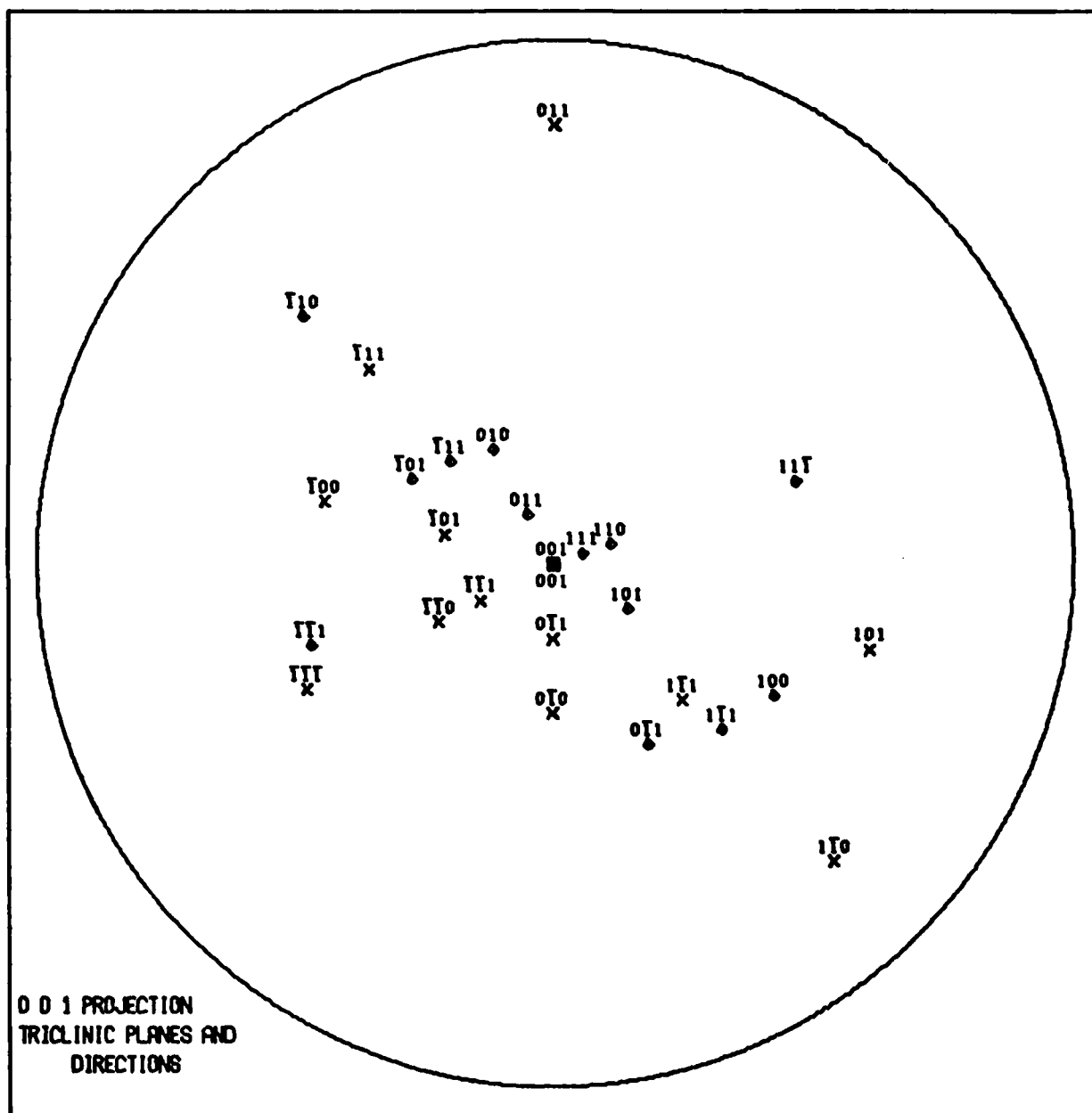


Fig. 4. Stereographic Projection of Plane Normals Superimposed on Directions in a Triclinic Crystal System.

REFERENCES

1. Johari and Thomas, "The Stereographic Projection and its Applications," Techniques of Metal Research, IIA, pp 107-132, Interscience (1969).
2. C. Kittle, Introduction to Solid State Physics, Fifth Edition, p. 15, John Wiley and Sons (1976).

APPENDIX

SOURCE LISTING COMPUTER PROGRAM

```

PROGRAM STER (INPUT,OUTPUT,PLOT)                                000001
C                                                                    000002
C REF JOMARI AND THOMAS, THE STEREOGRAPHIC PROJECTION AND ITS    000003
C APPLICATIONS, TECHNIQUES OF METALS RESEARCH, IIA, INTERSCIENCE, 000004
C 1969, PP 107-132                                              000005
C                                                                    000006
C *****                                                        000007
C MODIFIED BY CAPT 908 SCHAFRIK, AFML                          000008
C *****                                                        000009
C DIMENSION NT(4,20)                                           000010
C INTEGER RET                                                    000011
C COMMON /A/ PI                                                  000012
C COMMON N3,ND, P,Q,R,RS,VOL,S11,S22,S33,S12,S23,S31,WD,W,V,U, 000013
C 1RADI,R2,H(250),G(250),F(250),O(250),X1(250),Y1(250),Z1(250),SH, 000014
C 2SK,SL,E,X2,Y2,Z2,X,Y                                         000015
C 3,A,B,C,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA                                       000016
C COMMON /B/ HT                                                  000017
C COMMON /C/ IH(250),K(250),IT(250),L(250)                     000018
C COMMON /D/ IB,I                                                000019
C DATA NMAX /250/                                              000020
C PI=2.*ASIN(1.0)                                              000021
C PRINT 7                                                        000022
7 FORMAT (1H1,T2,*OFF-LINE PLOT*/)                               000023
C SET-UP FOR ON-LINE PLOT. NOTE THAT TOTAL PLOT MUST BE LESS THAN 000024
C 10.5 INCHES                                                  000025
C READ PLOT RADIUS(CM),HT OF PLOTTED SYMBOLS(IN),NPERM=0, AND 000026
C SEPERATION DISTANCE BETWEEN PLOTS(IN).                      000027
C THE FOLLOWING VALUES ARE RECOMMENDED                        000028
C FOR ON-LINE PLOT: RADIUS=59.00, HT=.070, NPERM=0, SEP=04.0 000029
C FOR OFF-LINE PLOT, RADIUS=15.00, HT=.100, NPERM=0, SEP=04.0 000030
C TO DRAW THE ENCLOSING RECTANGLE, RET=1.                      000031
C IF A RECTANGLE IS NOT DESIRED, RET=2                         000032
C READ *, RADI, HT, NPERM,SEP,RET                               000033
C IF (RET.NE.1) RET=0                                           000034
C PRINT 59, RADI, HT, NPERM,SEP                                  000035
59 FORMAT (T2, *PLOT RADIUS IS *, F6.3,* CM*, / T2,*HT OF NUMBERS IS*, 000036
A5.3, / T2,*NPERM IS *, I2 /
BT2,*SEPERATION BETWEEN PLOTS IS *,F4.1, * INCHES*)
C IF (RET.EQ.0) PRINT 143                                       000037
143 FORMAT (/T2,*NO ENCLOSING RECTANGLE*)                       000038
C RADPL IS THE SPACING BETWEEN CENTERS OF THE PLOTS          000039
C RADPL=RADI*2.0/2.54+SEP                                       000040
C HI,HI ARE THE PARAMETERS USED IN PRO7 TO DRAW THE ENCLOSING SQUARE 000041
C HI=(RADI+0.50)/2.54                                           000042
C HI=HI                                                         000043
C INITIALIZE ORIGIN AT BOTTOM OF PAGE                           000044
C READ 5000,YORIG                                              000045
5000 FORMAT(F5.1)                                                000046
C CALL PLOT(0.0,YORIG,-3)                                       000047
C MOVE ORIGIN TO CENTER OF PAGE                                000048
C CALL PLOT (6.0,14.75,-3)                                       000049
C READ IN PARAMETERS OF CRYSTAL LATTICE                         000050
C A,B,C ARE THE LENGTHS OF THE 3 CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC AXES        000051
C ALPHA, BETA, GAMMA ARE THE THREE CRYSTALLOGRAPHIC ANGLES    000052
C NN SPECIFIES THE TYPE OF PLOT DESIRED                       000053
C NN=1 PROVIDES A PLANE PROJECTION                             000054
C NN=2 PROVIDES A DIRECTION PROJECTION                         000055
C NN=3 PROVIDES A DIRECTION PROJECTION SUPERIMPOSED           000056
C ON A PLANE PROJECTION                                         000057
C READ *, A,B,C,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA,NN                            000058
C NSS=1                                                         000059
C TEST FOR AN HEXAGONAL CRYSTAL STRUCTURE.                    000060
C IF HEXAGONAL STRUCTUR, USE 4-INDEX NOTATION                 000061
C                                                                000062
C                                                                000063

```

```

IF (ABS(ALPHA+BETA+GAMMA-300.0).LE.(0.001) ) NSS=2      000064
IF (NN.EQ.1.AND.NSS.EQ.1) PRINT 40                      000065
IF (NN.EQ.1.AND.NSS.EQ.2) PRINT 41                      000066
IF (NN.EQ.2.AND.NSS.EQ.1) PRINT 42                      000067
IF (NN.EQ.2.AND.NSS.EQ.2) PRINT 43                      000068
IF (NN.EQ.3.AND.NSS.EQ.1) PRINT 45                      000069
IF (NN.EQ.3.AND.NSS.EQ.2) PRINT 46                      000070
40 FORMAT (//T2,*PLOT PLANE PROJECTIONS- NON-HEXAGONAL CRYSTAL STRUC*) 000071
41 FORMAT (//T2,*PLOT PLANE PROJECTIONS- HEXAGONAL CRYSTAL STRUC*) 000072
42 FORMAT (//T2,*PLOT DIRECT PROJECTIONS-NON-HEXAGONAL CRYSTAL STRUC*) 000073
43 FORMAT (//T2,*PLOT DIRECT PROJECTIONS- HEXAGONAL CRYSTAL STRUC*) 000074
45 FORMAT (//T2,* PLOT PLANE & DIRECTION PROJECTIONS- NON-HEXAGONAL *) 000075
46 FORMAT (//T2,*PLOT PLANE & DIRECTIONS - HEXAGONAL*) 000076
C PRO1 CALCULATES SOME BASIC QUANTITIES USED LATER      000077
CALL PRO1                                              000078
C NPERM CAN BE USED TO PROVIDE PERMUTED INDICES.      000079
C THIS WOULD ELIMINATE THE NEED FOR DATA CARDS WITH THE INDICES. 000080
C HOWEVER THIS ASPECT OF THE PROGRAM IS NOT DEVELOPED. 000081
C SET NPERM=0                                          000082
IF (NPERM.NE.0) GO TO 130
C THIS PART OF THE PROGRAM READS THE INDICES, COUNTS THEM, 000083
C AND STORES THEM IN ARRAYS.                          000084
C NOTE: HEXAGONAL INDICES MUST BE GIVEN IN 4-INDEX NOTATION 000085
I=0
GO TO (201,202), NSS
201 I=I+1
READ 2, IH(I), K(I), L(I), M
2 FORMAT (3I3, I2)
IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 4
GO TO 201
202 I=I+1
READ 22, IH(I), K(I), IT(I), L(I), M
22 FORMAT (4I3, I2)
IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 4
GO TO 202
4 I=I-1
IF (I.GT.NMAX) PRINT 3, NMAX
9 FORMAT ( 3(/), 3H***, 3X, *YOU HAVE EXCEEDED ARRAY DIMENSIONS FOR *,
A*THE INDICES*, /, T3, *THE ARRAY DIMENSIONS ARE SET FOR *, I4,
B 3(/) )
25 PRINT 44, I
44 FORMAT (/, T2, *NO. OF INDICES USED WAS *, I5)
C THIS PART OF THE PROGRAM CALCULATES THE APPROPRIATE COORDINATES 000106
C AND PLOTS THEM.
NNO=1
NN1=0
C READ IN NUMBER OF PLOTS DESIRED (1 TO 9)
120 READ 5, I9
5 FORMAT (I1)
C THIS BRANCH TRANSFERS THE PROGRAM TO THE APPROPRIATE PLACE
C DEPENDING ON THE TYPE OF PROJECTION REQUIRED.
GO TO (20, 21, 52), NN
C PRO2 CALCULATES PARAMETERS FOR PLANE PROJECTIONS
20 CALL PRO2(I, NSS)
C A TRANSFER TO STATEMENT 50 BELOW IS DONE IF A PLANE PROJECTION IS
C REQUESTED
GO TO (50, 51), NNO
C PRO6 CALCULATES PARAMETERS FOR DIRECTIONS
21 CALL PRO6(I, U, V, W, NSS)
C REQUESTED.
GO TO (50, 51), NNO
C THIS SECTION PROVIDES FOR PLOTTING PLANES AND DIRECTIONS ON THE
C SAME PLOT.
52 NN1=3
DO 10 II=1, I9
C READ TITLE. NEW LINES BEGIN WITH CC1, CC21, CC41, AND CC61 OF THE
C DATA CARD.

```


C NOTE: THERE MUST BE AS MANY TITLE CARDS AS PLOTS DESIRED	000131
READ 450, ((INT(KA,JA),JA=1,20),KA=1,4)	000132
450 FORMAT (9A1)	000133
IF (II.GT.1) GO TO 111	000134
C PRO7 DRAWS THE CIRCLE OF THE PROJECTION AND THE ENCLOSING SQUARE.	000135
C ALSO IT PRINTS THE TITLE.	000136
8 CALL PRO7(W1,H1,NT,RADI,RET)	000137
NNO=NNO+1	000138
C THIS SECTION ACTUALLY CALC POSITION COORDS, AND PLOTS PLANES	000139
C AND DIRECTIONS ON THE SAME PLOT.	000140
DO 99 I3T=1,2	000141
NN=I8T	000142
GO TO(20,21),NN	000143
C PRO3 READS THE CENTER INDEX AND CALC SEVERAL PARAMETERS	000144
51 CALL PRO3(NN,U,V,W,NSS)	000145
C PLOTTING OF THE INDICES IS DONE IN THIS DO-LOOP	000146
DO 100 N=1,I	000147
C PRO4 CALC PLOTTING COORD AND DETERMINES IF INDEX IS WITHIN	000148
C THE PROJECTION FIELD.	000149
C ACCURACY IS 0.10 RADIAN	000150
CALL PRO4(N,NSW)	000151
GO TO (11,100),NSW	000152
C PRO5 DOES THE PLOTTING OF ALL INDICES	000153
11 CALL PRO5(N,NSS,NN)	000154
100 CONTINUE	000155
99 CONTINUE	000156
NNO=1	000157
10 CONTINUE	000158
C END OF SECTION FOR SUPER-IMPOSED PLOTS	000159
C	000160
C THIS TERMINATES THE PROGRAM	000161
57 CALL PLOT (RADPL,0.0,-3)	000162
CALL PLOT(999)	000163
GO TO 30	000164
C	000165
C BEGIN SECTION FOR PLOTTING PLANE OR DIRECTION PROJECTION	000166
50 DO 310 II=1,I8	000167
C READ TITLE. NEW LINES BEGIN WITH CC1,CC21,CC41,AND CC61 OF THE	000168
C DATA CARDS.	000169
C NOTE: THERE MUST BE AS MANY TITLE CARDS AS PLOTS DESIRED.	000170
READ 450, ((INT(KA,JA),JA=1,20),KA=1,4)	000171
IF (II.GT.1) GO TO 111	000172
C PRO7 DRAWS THE CIRCLE OF THE PROJECTION AND THE ENCLOSING SQUARE.	000173
C ALSO IT PRINTS THE TITLE.	000174
38 CALL PRO7(W1,H1,NT,RADI,RET)	000175
C PRO3 READS THE CENTER INDEX AND CALC SEVERAL PARAMETERS	000176
CALL PRO3(NN,U,V,W,NSS)	000177
C PLOTTING OF THE INDICES IS DONE IN THIS DO-LOOP	000178
DO 310 N=1,I	000179
C PRO4 CALC PLOTTING COORD AND DETERMINES IF INDEX IS WITHIN	000180
C THE PROJECTION FIELD.	000181
C ACCURACY IS 0.10 RADIAN	000182
CALL PRO4(N,NSW)	000183
GO TO (311,310),NSW	000184
C PRO5 DOES THE PLOTTING OF ALL INDICES	000185
311 CALL PRO5(N,NSS,NN)	000186
310 CONTINUE	000187
C END OF SECTION FOR PLOTTING PLANE OR DIRECTION PROJECTIONS	000188
GO TO 57	000189
30 STOP	000190
111 CALL PLOT (0.0,0.0,3)	000191
CALL PLOT (RADPL,0.0,-3)	000192
IF (NN1.EQ.3) GO TO 8	000193
GO TO 38	000194
C PRO8 NOT OPERATIONAL. BE SURE NPERH=0	000195

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150 CALL PRO1 (NPERM,NSS)
      I=NPERM**3
      GO TO 25
      END
      $$$$
      SUBROUTINE PRO1
      THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES BASIC QUANTITIES FROM THE CRYSTAL LATTICE
      DATA AND PLACES THEM IN COMMON.
      COMMON N3,ND, P,Q,R,RS,VOL,S11,S22,S33,S12,S23,S31,WD,W,V,U,
      1RADI,R2,H(250),G(250),F(250),D(250),X1(250),Y1(250),Z1(250),SH,
      2SK,SL,E,X2,Y2,Z2,X,Y
      3,A,B,C,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA
      COMMON /A/ PI
      P=COS(ALPHA*PI/180.0)
      Q=COS(BETA*PI/180.0)
      R=COS(GAMMA*PI/180.0)
      RS=SQRT(1.-R*R)
      VOL=A*B*C*SQRT(1.-P*P-Q*Q-R*R+2.0*P*Q*R)
      S11=3*B*C*C*(1.-P*P)
      S22=A*A*C*C*(1.-Q*Q)
      S33=A*A*B*B*(1.-R*R)
      S12=A*B*C*C*(P*Q-R)
      S23=A*A*B*B*(Q*R-P)
      S31=A*B*B*C*(R*P-Q)
      WJ=(C*SQRT(1.-Q*Q-(P-Q*R)/RS)**2))
      W=A/WD
      V=-((W*C*(P-Q*R))/(B*RS*RS))
      U=-((W*C*2)+(V*B*R))/A
      R2=((RADI*RADI)+0.5)
      RETURN
      END
      $$$$
      SUBROUTINE PRO2(IC,NSS)
      THIS PROGRAM QUANTITIES FROM THE INDEX VALUE OF PLANE AND PLACES
      THEM IN COMMON FOR USE IN PRO4.
      COMMON N3,ND, P,Q,R,RS,VOL,S11,S22,S33,S12,S23,S31,WD,W,V,U,
      1RADI,R2,H(250),G(250),F(250),D(250),X1(250),Y1(250),Z1(250),SH,
      2SK,SL,E,X2,Y2,Z2,X,Y
      3,A,B,C,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA
      COMMON /G/ IH(250),K(250),IT(250),L(250)
      DO 5 I=1,IC
      H(I)=IH(I)
      G(I)=K(I)
      F(I)=L(I)
      D(I)=VOL/SQRT((S11*H(I)*H(I))+(S22*G(I)*G(I))+(S33*F(I)*F(I))+(2.*
      1S12*H(I)*G(I))+(2.*S31*H(I)*F(I))+(2.*S23*G(I)*F(I)))
      X1(I)=RADI*H(I)*D(I)/A
      Y1(I)=RADI*D(I)*((G(I)/B)-(H(I)*R/A))/RS
      Z1(I)=RADI*D(I)*(H(I)*U+G(I)*V+F(I)*W)/A
      CONTINUE
      RETURN
      END
      $$$$
      SUBROUTINE PRO3(NN,UZ,VZ,WZ,NSS)
      THIS PROGRAM READS IN THE INDEX OF CENTER OF THE PROJECTION AND
      CALCULATES VARIOUS PARAMETERS WHICH ARE PLACED IN COMMON.
      NOTE: A HEXAGONAL SYSTEM REQUIRES 4-INDEX NOTATION
      ALSO: A NEGATIVE NUMBER ON THE DATA CARD AFTER THE INDEX DATA
      WILL TERMINATE THE INPUTTING OF DATA.
      COMMON N3,ND, P,Q,R,RS,VOL,S11,S22,S33,S12,S23,S31,WD,W,V,U,

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1RADI,R2,H(250),G(250),F(250),D(250),X1(250),Y1(250),Z1(250),SH, 000262
2SK,SL,E,X2,Y2,Z2,X,Y 000263
3,A,R,C,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA 000264
GO TO (4,31),NSS 000265
4 READ 2, NH,NK,NL,M 000266
2 FORMAT(3I3,I2) 000267
IF(M)7,6,6 000268
7 CALL PLOT(10.0,0.0,-3) 000269
PRINT 5 000270
5 FORMAT (T2,*PROGRAM TERMINATED FROM PRO3*) 000271
CALL PLOT(999) 000272
GO TO 3 000273
6 CONTINUE 000274
GO TO (1,3),NM 000275
1 SH=-NH 000276
SK=-NK 000277
SL=-NL 000278
E=VOL/SQRT((S11*SH*SH)+(S22*SK*SK)+(S33*SL*SL)+(2.*S12*SH*SK)+(2.* 000279
S23*SK*SL)+(2.*S31*SL*SH)) 000280
X2=RADI*SH*E/A 000281
Y2=RADI*E*((SK/R)-(SH*R/A))/RS 000282
Z2=RADI*E*(SH*U+SK*V+SL*W)/A 000283
GO TO 3 000284
9 SU=-NH 000285
SV=-NK 000286
SH=-NL 000287
43 E=SQRT(A*A*SU*SU+B*B*SV*SV+C*C*SH*SH+2.*B*C*SV*SH*P+2.*C*A*SH*SV* 000288
1+2.*A*B*SU*SV*R) 000289
X2=RADI*(SU*A+SV*B*R+SH*C*Q)/E 000290
Y2=RADI*((SV*B*R)+(SH*C*(P-Q*R))/RS)/E 000291
Z2=RADI*(A*A*UZ*SU+B*B*VZ*SV+C*C*WZ*SH+B*C*P*(VZ*SH+WZ*SV)+A*C*Q*( 000292
1WZ*SU+SH*UZ)+A*B*R*(UZ*SV+VZ*SU))/(E*A) 000293
3 RETURN 000294
31 READ 3,NH,NK,NI,NL,M 000295
30 FORMAT(4I3,I2) 000296
IF (M.LT.0) GO TO 7 000297
GO TO (1,42),NM 000298
42 SU=-(NH-NI) 000299
SV=-(NK-NI) 000300
SH=-NL 000301
GO TO 43 000302
END 000303
C 000304
C $$$$$$F$$$$$ 000305
C 000306
SUBROUTINE PRO4(N,NSW) 000307
C THIS PROGRAM CALCULATES THE PLOTTING COORDINATES OF THE INDICES 000308
C (IN INCHES) 000309
C AND DETERMINES IF THE INDEX IS WITHIN THE FIELD OF PROJECTION 000310
C ACCURACY IS 0.10 RADIAN 000311
C THE INDEX COORDS, X&Y, ARE PLACES IN COMMON FOR USE IN PRO5 000312
COMMON N3,ND, P,Q,R,RS,VOL,S11,S22,S33,S12,S23,S31,W0,W,V,U, 000313
1RADI,R2,H(250),G(250),F(250),D(250),X1(250),Y1(250),Z1(250),SH, 000314
2SK,SL,E,X2,Y2,Z2,X,Y 000315
3,A,B,C,ALPHA,BETA,GAMMA 000316
NSW=1 000317
DENOM=X2*(X1(N)-X2)+Y2*(Y1(N)-Y2)+Z2*(Z1(N)-Z2) 000318
IF(DENOM)21,10,21 000319
10 NSW=2 000320
GO TO 14 000321
21 X3=(X2*(Y1(N)*Y2+Z1(N)*Z2)-X1(N)*(Y2*Y2+Z2*Z2))/DENOM 000322
Y3=(Y2*(X2*X1(N)+Z2*Z1(N))-Y1(N)*(X2*X2+Z2*Z2))/DENOM 000323
Z3=(Z2*(X2*X1(N)+Y2*Y1(N))-Z1(N)*(X2*X2+Y2*Y2))/DENOM 000324
T=X3*X3+Y3*Y3+Z3*Z3 000325
IF(T-R2)9,8,10 000326
8 IF(SH)9,11,9 000327

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11 IF(SK)9,12,9	000329
12 X=X3	000330
Y=Y3	000331
GO TO 14	000332
9 S=SQRT(X2*X2+Y2*Y2)	000333
A11=-(X2*Z2)/(RADI*S)	000334
A12=-(Y2*Z2)/(RADI*S)	000335
A13=S/RADI	000336
A21=Y2/S	000337
A22=-X2/S	000338
X=-(A11*X3+A12*Y3+A13*Z3)	000339
Y=A21*X3+A22*Y3	000340
14 RETURN	000341
END	000342
C	000343
C	000344
C	000345
SUBROUTINE PRO5(N,NSS,NNA)	000346
C THIS PROGRAM DOES THE PLOTTING OF THE INDICES	000347
COMMON N9,ND, P,Q,R,RS,VOL,S11,S22,S33,S12,S23,S31,WD,W,V,U,	000348
1RADI,R2,H(250),G(250),F(250),D(250),X1(250),Y1(250),Z1(250),SH,	000349
2SK,SL,E,X2,Y2,Z2,X,Y	000350
3,A,B,C,ALPHA,DETA,GAMMA	000351
COMMON /3/ HT	000352
COMMON /D/ IB,I	000353
DIMENSION NN(4),NJ(4),NAST(4),RDIFF(4)	000354
C ND IS USED TO PLOT A LINE OVER AN INDEX INDICATING A NEG VALUE	000355
C NB IS USED TO PLOT A BLANK SPACE OVER AN INDEX INDICATING A	000356
C POSITIVE VALUE.	000357
ND=80	000358
NB=72	000359
C NSYM SPECIFIES THE SYMBOL USED TO PLOT THE POINT	000360
C PLANES HAVE AN X	000361
C DIRECTIONS HAVE A DIAMOND	000362
IF (NNA.EQ.1) NSYM=4	000363
IF (NNA.EQ.2) NSYM=5	000364
KH=H(N)	000365
KK=G(N)	000366
KL=F(N)	000367
IND=3	000368
GO TO (201,202),NSS	000369
C THIS SECTION DETERMINES HEXAGONAL 4-INDICES. THE INPUTTED	000370
C 4-INDICES WERE CONVERTED TO 3-INDICES FOR	000371
C COMPUTATIONAL REASONS.	000372
202 IND=4	000373
GO TO (2001,2002), NNA	000374
C HEXAGONAL PLANES	000375
2001 NJ(1)=KH	000376
NJ(2)=KK	000377
NJ(3)=-(KH+KK)	000378
NJ(4)=KL	000379
GO TO 203	000380
C HEXAGONAL DIRECTIONS	000381
2002 RDIFF(1)=(2*KH-KK)/3.	000382
C HEXAGONAL DIRECTION TEST FOR TRUNCATION OF INDEX DUE TO	000383
C RECOMPUTATION.	000384
C PROGRAM WILL PLOT AN ASTERISK ABOVE TRUNCATED INDEX	000385
RDIFF(2)=(2*KK-KH)/3.	000386
RDIFF(3)=-(KH+KK)/3.	000387
RDIFF(4)=KL	000388
DO 45 IL=1,4	000389
NJ(IL)=RDIFF(IL)	000390
NAST(IL)=1	000391
IF (ABS(NJ(IL)-RDIFF(IL)).GE.1.E-3) NAST(IL)=2	000392
45 CONTINUE	000393
GO TO 203	

C THIS SECTION DETERMINES NON-HEXAGONAL 3 INDICES	000394
201 NJ(1)=KH	000395
NJ(2)=KK	000396
NJ(3)=KL	000397
C TEST FOR SIGN OF INDEX	000398
203 DO 44 J=1,IND	000399
IF(NJ(J))55,66,66	000400
55 NN(J)=ND	000401
NJ(J)=-NJ(J)	000402
GO TO 44	000403
66 NN(J)=NB	000404
44 CONTINUE	000405
C CONVERT X,Y COORDS FROM INCHES TO CM	000406
X=X/2.54	000407
Y=Y/2.54	000408
C DRAW SPECIAL SYMBOL IN CENTER FOR PLANE PROJECTION (SQUARE)	000409
IF (X.EQ.0.0.AND.Y.EQ.0.0.AND.NNA.EQ.1) CALL SYMBOL(X,Y, HT ,	000410
AO,0.0, -1)	000411
C DRAW SPECIAL SYMBOL IN CENTER FORDIRECTION PROJECTION (TRIANGLE) AND	000412
C PRINT INDEX BELOW SYMBOL AT CENTER	000413
IF (X.EQ.0.0.AND.Y.EQ.0.0.AND.NNA.EQ.2) GO TO 95	000414
C DRAW THE INDEX SYMBOL	000415
CALL SYMBOL (X,Y,HT,NSYM,0.0,-1)	000416
C POSITION PEN ABOVE INDEX THAT WILL BE LABELED	000417
PY1=Y+HT	000418
96 DO 30 II=1,IND	000419
C MOVE PEN TO SPACE NUMBERS	000420
B3X=X+(II-2)*(HT+0.01)-0.03	000421
C CALC ARRAY VALUE FOR TABLE FOR THE INDEX INTEGERS	000422
NSYB=NJ(II)+54	000423
C TEST FOR INDEX INTEGER EXCEEDING 9	000424
IF (NSYB.GT.63) GO TO 12	000425
C DRAW THE INDEX INTEGERS	000426
13 CALL SYMBOL (B3X,PY1,HT,NSYB,0.0,-1)	000427
30 CONTINUE	000428
C POSITION PEN ABOVE NUMBER TO DRAW LINE INDICATING NEG	000429
PY2=PY1+HT+0.02	000430
C DRAW NEG LINE OR BLANK	000431
DO 31 IJ=1,IND	000432
B3X=X-IJ.03+(IJ-2)*(HT+0.01)	000433
HTT=HT+0.01	000434
CALL SYMBOL (B3X,PY2,HTT,NN(IJ),0.0,-1)	000435
31 CONTINUE	000436
IF (NSS.EQ.2.AND.NNA.EQ.2) GO TO 70	000437
RETURN	000438
C DRAW ASTERISK FOR HEX DIRECTIONS TO INDICATE TRUNCATION	000439
70 PY3=PY2+0.05	000440
DO 46 ILL=1,4	000441
DX=X+(ILL-2)*HTT -0.03	000442
IF (NAST(ILL).EQ.1) CALL SYMBOL (DX,PY3,HTT,72,0.0,-1)	000443
IF (NAST(ILL).EQ.2) CALL SYMBOL (DX,PY3,.03,11,0.0,-1)	000444
46 CONTINUE	000445
RETURN	000446
95 CALL SYMBOL(X,Y,HT,2,0.0,-1)	000447
PY1=Y-2.10*HT	000448
GO TO 96	000449
12 NSYB=32	000450
IF (NSS.EQ.1) PRINT 10,NJ	000451
IF (NSS.EQ.2) PRINT 11,NJ	000452
FORMAT (T2,3(1X,I6))	000453
FOR4AT (T2,4(1X,I6))	000454
PRINT 16,I3,I	000455
FOR4AT (T2,I3, I5)	000456
GO TO 13	000457
END	000458
C	000459

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C      $$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$$
C
C      SUBROUTINE PROB (NPERM,NSS)
C THIS SUBROUTINE COULD BE DEVELOPED TO PERMUTE INDICES IN ORDER TO
C AVOID READING IN THE CARD DATA.
      RETURN
      END

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000526
000527
000528
000529
000530
000531
000532

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